

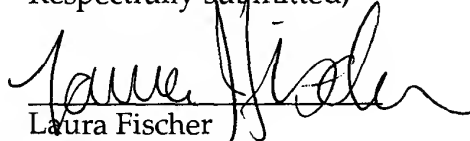
Att. Docket No. REG 720-US  
Int'l File No.: PCT/US00/17173  
Int'l File Date: June 22, 2000  
USSN: Not Yet Known  
US File Date: Filed Herewith  
Preliminary Amendment

### REMARKS

This Preliminary Amendment is made merely to add the priority date to the application. Applicants submit herewith as Exhibit A: Marked-Up Version of amended page 1 of the specification.

No fee is deemed necessary for filing this paper. However, if any fees are deemed necessary, the Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any such fees required by this paper to Deposit Account No. 18-0650.

Respectfully submitted,



Laura Fischer  
Reg. No. P-50,420  
Gail M. Kempler  
Reg. No. 32,143  
Joseph M. Sorrentino  
Reg. No. 32,598  
Attorneys for Applicants  
Linda O. Palladino  
Reg. No. 45,636  
Patent Agent for Applicants  
Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc.  
777 Old Saw Mill River Road  
Tarrytown, New York 10591  
(914) 345-7400

**METHODS OF INHIBITING MUSCLE ATROPHY**

*This application claims priority of International Patent Application NO. PCT/US00/17173 filed June 22, 2000, which*

~~This application~~ claims priority of U.S. Provisional Application No.

60/142,857, filed July 7, 1999, the entirety of which is incorporated

5 by reference herein.

**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

A decrease in muscle mass, or atrophy, is associated with various  
10 physiological and pathological states. For example, muscle atrophy can  
result from denervation due to nerve trauma; degenerative, metabolic  
or inflammatory neuropathy, e.g. Guillian-Barré syndrome; peripheral  
neuropathy; or nerve damage caused by environmental toxins or drugs.  
Muscle atrophy may also result from denervation due to a motor  
15 neuropathy including, for example, adult motor neuron disease, such as  
Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS or Lou Gehrig's disease); infantile  
and juvenile spinal muscular atrophies; and autoimmune motor  
neuropathy with multifocal conductor block. Muscle atrophy may also  
result from chronic disease resulting from, for example, paralysis due  
20 to stroke or spinal cord injury; skeletal immobilization due to trauma,  
such as, for example, fracture, ligament or tendon injury, sprain or  
dislocation; or prolonged bed rest. Metabolic stress or nutritional  
insufficiency, which may also result in muscle atrophy, include *inter*  
*alia* the cachexia of cancer and other chronic illnesses including AIDS,  
25 fasting or rhabdomyolysis, and endocrine disorders such as disorders of  
the thyroid gland and diabetes. Muscle atrophy may also be due to a  
muscular dystrophy syndrome such as Duchenne, Becker, myotonic,  
fascioscapulohumeral, Emery-Dreifuss, oculopharyngeal,  
scapulohumeral, limb girdle, and congenital types, as well as the